

COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE TEXAS RANGER DIVISION OF THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 86, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 86) commemorating the bicentennial of the Texas Ranger Division of the Texas Department of Public Safety, the oldest State law enforcement agency in North America, and honoring the men and women, past and present, of the Texas Rangers.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 86) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

NOMINATION OF MARGARET R. GUZMAN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today the Senate will vote to confirm Judge Margaret Guzman to the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

Judge Guzman has had a lengthy and distinguished career in public service and is highly qualified to be a district court judge. Judge Guzman received her B.A. from Clark University and her J.D. from Boston University Law School. She then served as a public defender for 13 years and later as a solo practitioner for 4 years. Throughout her legal career, she tried more than 175 cases to verdict, judgment, or final decision. In 2009, Judge Guzman was appointed to be an associate justice of the District Court on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Trial Court. Since 2017, she has been the first justice and a district court judge on the Ayer District Court in Middlesex County, MA. While on the bench, Judge

Guzman has presided over more than 1,000 cases that have gone to verdict or judgment.

In addition to bringing professional diversity to the courts as a former public defender, Judge Guzman would also bring demographic diversity to the bench as the first Hispanic judge to serve on the District of Massachusetts. The American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary rated Judge Guzman "qualified," and she has the strong support of her home State Senators, Mr. MARKEY and Ms. WARREN.

I urge my colleagues to support Judge Guzman's nomination.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to speak in support of the nomination of Judge Margaret Guzman to serve as a U.S. district judge for the District of Massachusetts. Yesterday, the Senate invoked cloture on Judge Guzman's nomination, and in a few minutes, we will vote on her confirmation.

Margaret Guzman currently serves as a Massachusetts State district court judge. She is a Massachusetts native and a graduate of Clark University in Worcester and the Boston University School of Law.

In addition to Judge Guzman's more than 20 years of service on the Massachusetts State judiciary, her three-decade career in the law includes work as a solo practitioner handling civil cases and a public defender representing indigent criminal offenders. Judge Guzman will therefore bring to the Federal bench not only the knowledge and experience of a State court judge who has presided over more than 1,000 cases in her career that have gone to verdict or judgment but the wisdom of a public defender and solo practitioner, joining together precisely the kind of professional legal diversity that the Biden administration has made a priority and that the Federal judiciary badly needs.

But there is more to Margaret Guzman than this impressive legal resume. Her personal story has also shaped her and her outlook from the bench. In 1999, during a challenging time for her family, she became the guardian and custodian to six of her nieces and nephews, then age 3 to 15. During this time, she also took on a caretaker role for her ailing mother. These daunting personal experiences helped Judge Guzman understand and appreciate the difficulties that so many people—especially those who are involved in the criminal justice system—face in their day-to-day lives.

Her lived experience has led her to always show compassion and understanding to her own clients as a practicing attorney and to the litigants who appear before her as a judge and to ensure that those who must navigate our judicial system—especially the indigent and marginalized—are always treated fairly and with dignity and respect.

Finally, Judge Guzman will be a trailblazer. When confirmed, she will

be the first Latina to serve on the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts—a long overdue milestone in a State that has nearly 1 million Latinos who call Massachusetts their home. Out of our 7 million residents, 1 million are Latino.

Senator WARREN and I are proud to recommend Judge Guzman as a nominee to President Biden and proud to have that nomination before the whole Senate today. Judge Guzman leaves me with no doubt that she will serve the people of Massachusetts with distinction as a Federal district court judge. I urge all of my colleagues to vote yes on her confirmation today.

Senator WARREN and I give you our assurances that she will be a superior district court judge representing our entire country.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON GUZMAN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Guzman nomination?

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO).

(Mr. HICKENLOOPER assumed the Chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 32 Ex.]

YEAS—48

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Lujan	Smith
Carper	Manchin	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warnock
Durbin	Ossoff	Warren
Gillibrand	Padilla	Welch
Hassan	Peters	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Reed	Wyden

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Daines	Lummis
Blackburn	Ernst	Marshall
Boozman	Fischer	McConnell
Braun	Graham	Moran
Britt	Grassley	Mullin
Budd	Hagerty	Murkowski
Capito	Hawley	Paul
Cassidy	Hoeben	Ricketts
Collins	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Cornyn	Johnson	Romney
Cotton	Kennedy	Rounds
Cramer	Lankford	Rubio
Cruz	Lee	Schmitt

Scott (FL)	Thune	Vance
Scott (SC)	Tillis	Wicker
Sullivan	Tuberville	Young

NOT VOTING—4

Crapo	Fetterman
Feinstein	Merkley

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 48.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the nomination is confirmed.

The nomination was confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 24, Colleen R. Lawless, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of Illinois.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher A. Coons, Benjamin L. Cardin, Tina Smith, Christopher Murphy, Mazie Hirono, Tammy Baldwin, Margaret Wood Hassan, John W. Hickenlooper, Sheldon Whitehouse, Catherine Cortez Masto, Brian Schatz, Gary C. Peters, Alex Padilla, Michael F. Bennet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Colleen R. Lawless, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of Illinois, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 33 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Cardin	Duckworth
Bennet	Carper	Durbin
Blumenthal	Casey	Gillibrand
Booker	Collins	Graham
Brown	Coons	Grassley
Cantwell	Cortez Masto	Hassan

Heinrich
Hickenlooper
Hirono
Kaine
Kelly
King
Klobuchar
Lujan
Manchin
Markey
Menendez
Murkowski

Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Reed
Rosen
Sanders
Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Sinema

Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Tillis
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Welch
Whitehouse
Wyden

NAYS—43

Barrasso
Blackburn
Boozman
Braun
Britt
Budd
Capito
Cassidy
Cornyn
Cotton
Cramer
Cruz
Daines
Ernst
Fischer

Hagerty
Hawley
Hoeben
Hyde-Smith
Johnson
Kennedy
Lankford
Lee
Lummis
Marshall
McConnell
Moran
Mullin
Paul
Ricketts

Risch
Romney
Rounds
Rubio
Schmitt
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Sullivan
Thune
Tuberville
Vance
Wicker
Young

NOT VOTING—4

Crapo
Feinstein

Fetterman
Merkley

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 43. The motion is agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Colleen R. Lawless, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of Illinois.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, I rise today really to take a moment and evaluate the repeated and unfortunately habitual overreach of the Biden administration.

When our Founding Fathers established our Nation, they were certain to build a government that rejected undivided sovereignty, or the rule of a single person. They had the monarchy, and they didn't like it. This structure features three distinct branches of government: the legislative branch, where we are here, to create and pass laws; an executive branch, responsible for enforcing the laws; and a judicial branch to make certain these laws and actions hold just with our Constitution.

Typically, this is a lesson we all learn in high school, but it seems like President Biden and his administration must have missed that lecture on balance of powers because their actions throughout the last 2 years have shown a lot of disrespect for our Constitution—and disregard.

A recent analysis by the American Action Forum found that in just 2 years, the Biden administration has imposed 517 regulatory actions—517—creating \$318 billion in total costs—a

figure that massively outweighs the regulatory costs generated by the last two Presidential administrations.

Executive overreach has become synonymous with the Biden administration and has created a desperate need for oversight from our Republican colleagues here in the Senate, and certainly that is occurring across the way in the House of Representatives.

We have seen overreach from the Biden administration in areas that impact just about everything, whether it is how we heat our homes or whether we are going to have a gas stove or not, how we fuel our cars, how we educate our children, how we move goods across the country, how we spend private investments, how we enforce law and order, even how we define "water."

Plain and simple, President Biden and unelected bureaucrats in Washington are continuously overstepping their boundaries, creating hurdles and interfering with how we live our everyday lives.

On top of this, congressional Democrats continue to obstruct critical oversight efforts on these harmful policies, and they are blocking opportunities for the American people to hear directly from the administration about policies that impact us directly every day. It is kind of—it is not "kind of"—it is very unfair, and it is a disservice to folks across the Nation who want the leaders to be held accountable.

In the face of such rampant overreach, my Senate Republican colleagues and I continue to push back on President Biden's out-of-touch mandates and bring the voices of the American people to the table.

My colleague from Tennessee, Senator BILL HAGERTY, has introduced a bill that blocks Washington, DC's dangerous and irresponsible rewrite of their Criminal Code that lessens punishment for violent crimes.

My colleague from South Dakota, Senator JOHN THUNE, has introduced a bill to prohibit the President from canceling outstanding Federal student loan obligations due to a national emergency.

Another tool at our behest against this unprecedented expansion of the administrative state is called the Congressional Review Act of disapproval. It sounds kind of bureaucratic, and it is, but it can be very, very meaningful.

As you know, through a Congressional Review Act of Disapproval, or CRA, Congress can vote to overturn rules from the executive branch that are classified as overreach. My colleague from Indiana, Senator MIKE BRAUN, has introduced a CRA that would block a recent Department of Labor rule allowing retirement plan fiduciaries to consider climate change and other ESG—or environment, social, and governance—factors in their investment decisions. I don't know about you, but I think most people who are retired or beginning to retire and looking at their accounts that they are going to be living on, they would rather see the returns come in the most